

Stories that Touch Our Lives

PERHAPS YOU SAW THE HEADLINE "TWELVE MINERS DIE AFTER underground explosion: a community mourns their loss." After reading about the events at West Virginia's Sago Mine last January, I felt sorrow for the people involved in the tragedy and also a sense of amazement at the risks workers still face in acquiring the natural resources that keep our society running. The history of copper mining on the Keweenaw Peninsula is filled with stories similar to this recent tragedy. What is regarded as the worst mining disaster in the Keweenaw copper region occurred at the Osceola mine in 1895. Thirty-five workers, including several young boys, died that day after a fire broke out in the Number 3 shaft. While there have been incredible changes in technology and attitudes towards worker safety since the Osceola fire, the Sago Mine disaster shows that mining remains a dangerous activity.

Prior to the creation of the safety laws and rules that regulate our workplaces, mining accidents were considered the fault of a reckless or careless miner - and accidents were common. Mine workers fell into open shafts, were crushed by unstable rock, hit by skips carrying ore up and down shafts, and killed by fires and explosions. Deaths were routinely reported in local newspapers. Note this graphic excerpt from the April 22, 1910 edition of the Calumet News: "John Nowak, a timberman, was instantly killed yesterday about the noon hour by being struck with a falling piece of timber at the 59th level of the No. 5 shaft, Calumet branch of the C&H mine. The timber fell from the 51st level, and had thus fallen a distance of 800 feet before it struck the unfortunate man, crushing his head to a pulp." Injuries and deaths affected more than just the victims and their families, often reaching deep into communities.

Mining also carried other common occupational hazards, such as hearing loss from the deafening sound of drilling and blindness caused by rock chips flying into the eye. While mining companies tried in some cases to keep injured workers employed, no laws required them to do so. Many families lived in company-owned houses and their ability to stay in their homes was dependent on a member of the family working for the mine. Before it became illegal, young boys often started working for the mining company after their father had been killed or seriously injured in order to keep the roof over their heads. In the days before worker's compensation, fraternal organizations and societies such as the Freemasons or Independent Order of Oddfellows provided care for the families of injured or deceased miners. Over time, people began to define their rights as workers and demand safer working conditions, fueling an interest in unions and laws that worked to enhance and protect their safety.

Despite the changes that have occurred in the mining industry over the last 100 years, it still sometimes takes a tragedy to make us ques-



In September 1895, thirty-five mine workers lost their lives in the fire at Osceola #3. It was the worst single-event mining disaster on the Keweenaw Peninsula. Keweenaw NHP Archives, Jack Foster Collection.



Blind workers pose for C&H promotional photographs in the company's broom factory. Keweenaw NHP Archives, Jack Foster Collection.

tion if there is more that can be done to protect workers. Just weeks after the tragedy at the Sago coal mine, West Virginia's governor and legislators created a law that required mines to have larger oxygen supplies for miners trapped underground. While we will never know if this law would have made a difference had it been in place prior to the accident, it was a way to address concerns and deal with a collective sense of grief.

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Welcome from the Park Superintendent

Welcome to Keweenaw National Historical Park. Unlike most national parks, Keweenaw was established with a broad partnership mandate to achieve the mission of the park. The National Park Service collaborates with other federal, state and local governments, and non-governmental entities, to collectively provide many of the traditional visitor services experienced in other units of the National Park System.

Please keep two things in mind as you visit. First, the park, and our partnerships, continues to evolve and will do so over many years. Secondly, the story of the Keweenaw encompasses much more than that of mining copper. As articles in this newspaper illustrate, copper mining was the basis but not the complete story of the region's history and heritage.

We invite you to visit and explore each Keweenaw Heritage Site to learn first-hand their part of the copper story. Walk the streets of Calumet, marvel at the resplendent architecture and imagine shops of all varieties supporting a population in excess of 30,000 people 100 years ago. See, smell and envision working underground at the Quincy or Delaware mines. Explore the shores of mighty Lake Superior and the Keweenaw Peninsula wildness. Imagine what it took to carve out a life here, in an area at one time virtually isolated from the world nearly seven months of the year!

We encourage you to explore and experience as much as your visit allows, so hopefully you, too, will better appreciate and understand the story of Keweenaw's "Copper Country!"

Frank C. Fiala
Superintendent

2 Exploring the Keweenaw

The most difficult decision you may have while visiting the Keweenaw Peninsula is deciding what to do and when to do it. Whether you have half a day or a week, there are plenty of places to visit, relax, and learn. This feature describes a list of suggestions and ways to organize your visit on the Keweenaw Peninsula.

6 Escaping on the Iron Horse

The signs of heavy industry - smokestacks belching out black clouds, bustling streets and the "thud" of heavy machinery - were obvious to the Copper Country's urban residents of the late 1800s through early 1900s. Their communities and mining locations had little in the way of park or "green space" where residents could escape the trappings of industrial life.

7 Snow Walks

Each autumn, local residents make plans for dealing with the extraordinary amount of snow that falls on the Keweenaw Peninsula. Shoveling and scooping are options for clearing the 200-plus inches that accumulate in a typical winter, but these methods take considerable effort and time. A tried-and-true solution has survived through the years and can still be found in some yards throughout the Keweenaw: an elevated walkway known locally as a snow walk.

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Keweenaw National Historical Park

Keweenaw National Historical Park was established to preserve and interpret the natural and cultural resources relating to the copper mining industry for the enjoyment and benefit of current and future generations through cooperative efforts and partnerships with state and local governments, public and private entities.

Mailing Address

Keweenaw National Historical Park PO Box 471, 25970 Red Jacket Road Calumet, Michigan 49913

E-mail

KEWE_Information@nps.gov

Website

www.nps.gov/kewe

Park Headquarters

(906) 337-3168

Fax Number

(906) 337-3169

2006 Keweenaw Ingot

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The National Park Service cares for the special places saved by the American people so that all may Experience our heritage.

Visitor Services And Facilities

KEWEENAW NHP INFORMATION DESK



Located in the entrance to the Quincy Mine Gift Shop, a staffed National Park Service

information desk provides information on Keweenaw National Historical Park and the Keweenaw Heritage Sites. Phone (906) 482-0650

June 24 to August 12, Monday through Friday - 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Sunday - 12:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

PARK HEADQUARTERS

Keweenaw National Historical Park Headquarters, located in the

historic Calumet & Hecla Mining Company General Office Building on Red Jacket Road in Calumet, has a staffed reception desk and sales area to provide park information. Open Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to Noon and 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.



FOOD AND RESTAURANTS

A variety of restaurants are located throughout the Keweenaw Peninsula. Grocery stores are also available in all major communities.



Numerous camping options, including both primitive and developed sites, are available across the Keweenaw Peninsula. Public campgrounds

are available at Fort Wilkins, McLain and Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Parks. Private campgrounds are also available. For more information, contact the Keweenaw Convention and Visitors Bureau at 1-800-338-7982 or www.keweenaw.info.

TRANSPORTATION



Daily Air Service: provided by Northwest Airlink and Pinnacle Airlines Jet Service to

the Houghton County Memorial Airport (CMX), 1-800-225-2525.

Bus service: provided by Greyhound Bus Lines, 1-800-231-2222. Charter bus service is available through Superior Coaches & Delivery of Houghton, (906) 487-6511.

Cab service: available in the Calumet, Hancock, and Houghton areas. Rental cars: available at the airport and from local car dealers.

LODGING



A full range of hotels, motels, bed and breakfast inns and cabins are found across the Keweenaw Pen-

insula. Contact the Keweenaw Convention and Visitors Bureau for more information. 1-800-338-7982 or www.keweenaw.info

Accessibility



The Keweenaw NHP Information Desk and Keweenaw National Historical Park Headquarters are accessible. Many other park facilities located in historic structures are not fully accessible at this time. Projects are underway to make more park facilities accessible in the near future. Visit our information desk or contact the park to check on the current accessibility of the park and Keweenaw Heritage Sites prior to your visit.

left: Keweenaw NHP Information Desk located at the Quincy Mine Gift Shop.

right: Park Ranger Gary Kaunonen explains copper to Anna and Andrew in front of park headquarters





Keweenaw Weather

Month	Average High Temperature	Average Low Temperature	Record High/Low Temperature	Average Precipitation	Average Snowfall	
January	21.7°F	8.5°F	43°F / -26°F	4.21 inches	70.9 inches	
February	23.6°F	9.5°F	56°F / -25°F	2.28 inches	34.0 inches	
March	32.3°F	17.9°F	65°F / -21°F	2.4 inches	23.6 inches	
April	46.3°F	30.0°F	88°F / 0°F	1.71 inches	7.7 inches	
May	61.4°F	41.2°F	95°F / 20°F	2.62 inches	1.1 inches	
June	70.5°F	50.0°F	96°F / 31°F	2.85 inches	0 inches	
July	75.7°F	56.0°F	102°F / 36°F	3.07 inches	0 inches	
August	73.3°F	55.5°F	97°F / 38°F	2.73 inches	0 inches	
September	63.0°F	47.2°F	92°F / 25°F	3.32 inches	0.1 inches	
October	51.3°F	37.3°F	86°F / 13°F	2.59 inches	3.8 inches	
November	36.3°F	25.8°F	71°F / -2°F	2.86 inches	23.8 inches	
December	25.6°F	14.8°F	54°F / -15°F	3.48 inches	57.9 inches	

Weather forecasts and warnings for Keweenaw National Historical Park and vicinity can be heard on NOAA Weather Radio WXK-73 broadcasting at 162.400 MHz.

Exploring the Keweenaw

The most difficult decision you may have while visiting the Keweenaw Peninsula

is deciding what to do and when. Whether you have half a day or a week, there are plenty of places to visit, relax, and learn. The following is a list of suggestions and ways to organize your visit on the Keweenaw Peninsula. Calumet and Houghton tourist information 1-800-338-7982.

Arriving and Getting Oriented

Visit the Keweenaw National Historical Park Information Desk at the Quincy Mine Gift Shop to learn about the park and Keweenaw Heritage Sites. Here you can acquire more detailed information on points of interest.

Enjoying Natural Scenery

State, county and township parks offer a wide range of options from extended overnight backpacking trips to short day hikes and picnicking. There are also waterfalls to view, kayaking tours, and beaches for relaxing on warm summer days.

Enjoying Cultural History

Visit the local historical societies and museums to learn about the rich cultural heritage of the area. These points of interest are staffed by knowledgeable volunteers and offer a variety of perspectives on life in the Keweenaw Peninsula.

Staying Safe

During any of your excursions, be mindful of old mining sites. Such sites often contain old machinery and buried mine entrances – all of which could pose visible and unforeseen hazards.

Respecting Private Property

Please be considerate of private property. Many abandoned mining sites and homes are in private ownership and require owner permission prior to visiting. To learn more about such sites and the distinction between federal, state and private property, visit the Keweenaw National Historical Park Information Desk at the Quincy Mine Hoist. See above for days and hours of operation.

Recommended Stay

You should allow three days to visit all of the Keweenaw Heritage Sites. You may wish to add a few more days to fully enjoy the Keweenaw Peninsula.

Trails and Roads

Walking tour guide brochures for the Calumet Historic Business District, the Calumet & Hecla Industrial Area, and the Laurium Historic Residential Area are available at Park Headquarters and the Keweenaw Convention and Visitors Bureau located on U.S. Highway 41 in Calumet, Michigan.

Park Develops Calumet **Walking Tour Booklets**

Visitors to the historic village of Calumet will find new booklets to help them

discover the history and heritage of this former copper mining community. The booklets are available for purchase at Isle Royale Natural History Association sales outlets and many local businesses. The booklets were developed by National Park Service staff and printed by the Isle Royale Natural History Association.

Industrial Calumet

Industrial Calumet details the rise and decline of the Calumet & Hecla Copper Mining Company, a onetime giant in the industry. A map and building descriptions helps guide visitors through the former industrial core of the copper mining operations. The story of Calumet & Hecla reveals that even a mighty corporation could not fully control its destiny. The booklet is available for purchase for \$1.25.

Also in development is a second booklet entitled Downtown Calumet. When published, this booklet will assist visitors in exploring Calumet's historic commercial downtown. Stories and build-

ing descriptions will reveal what life was like for the residents and shopkeepers and how the rise and fall of the copper industry affected the village. Information will also be included on current efforts to preserve the community's history and architecture. The downtown booklet is scheduled for completion in early summer 2006.



Visit the Isle Royale Natural History Association bookstore at Keweenaw National Historical Park's Headquarters in Calumet, Michigan located at the corner of U.S. Highway 41 and Red Jacket Road.

Join the Isle Royale Natural **History Association**

The Isle Royale Natural History Association, in partnership with the National Park Service, promotes the public's understanding and appreciation of Keweenaw National Historical Park and Isle Royale National Park through education and research.

By publishing and selling products about Keweenaw National Historical Park and Isle Royale National Park, we educate people about these special places and raise funds that are reinvested in the parks to support research and interpretive programs. Every year the Isle Royale Natural History Association contributes approximately \$25,000 in cash and in-kind aid to the two parks.

You Can Help

You can support the work of the Isle Royale Natural History Association and our partner parks by becoming a contributing member of our organization.

Tax Deductible Membership levels are:

\$1000 (Payable in 5 installments) Life Benefactor \$500 Patron \$250 Sustaining \$100 Supporting \$50 Household \$30 Individual \$25

Isle Royale Natural History Association Member Benefits

- A 10% discount on all purchases from Isle Royale Natural History Association outlets and other national park visitor centers throughout the U.S.
- 3 issues of the Wolf's Eye Newsletter
- Copies of park newspapers: The Keweenaw Ingot and The Greenstone
- Special invitations to park programs, trips, and events
- An opportunity to participate in the IRNHA membership e-mail list

Become a member today! Call us at 1-800-678-6925, or join online at www.irnha.org

Keweenaw Mementos

Want to learn more about Keweenaw National Historical Park? Check out these

items available from the Isle Royale Natural History Association. Sales outlets are located at the Keweenaw National Historical Park Headquarters in Calumet or the Isle Royale National Park Visitor Center on the waterfront in Houghton. Association members receive a 10% discount on every purchase!

Historic Postcards 30¢ each or 4 for \$1

Four photos from the Keweenaw National Historical Park archives, showing downtown Calumet's Fifth Street in 1899, C&H Stamp Mill in the 1890s, men on the roof of the Quincy Hoist House in 1920, and miners with mass copper at the Quincy Mine in 1925.



By Larry Molloy

\$15.95 **Copper Country Road Trips**

Enjoy Keweenaw history from the comfort of your car. Complete directions, maps and photos of historic sites of Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula. Spiral bound.

Self-Guided Geologic Field Trip to the Keweenaw Peninsula

By Theodore J. Bornhorst & William I. Rose

Travel directions, maps, diagrams and explanations for exploring the geological formations of the Keweenaw Peninsula on your own. Spiral bound.



NATIONAL PARKS **GREAT LAKES**

\$7.95 **National Parks on the Great Lakes**

By Ron Thomson and Raymond L. Breun

Information and large color photos of National Parks, Lakeshores and Historic Sites on Lake Superior, Lake Michigan and Lake Erie, including Keweenaw National Historical Park and Isle Royale National Park.

Is This an Agate?

By Susan Robinson

An illustrated guide to Lake Superiors' beach stones helps you identify the common rocks and minerals found on the Keweenaw's Lake Superior shoreline. Beautiful color illustrations.



LARRY LANGUIR

Cradle to Grave

By Larry Lankton

A well-researched and very readable account of the rise and decline of the copper mining industry in Michigan's Keweenaw Peninsula. Winner of the 1992 Great Lakes History Prize.

Michigan History Magazine: The Unique U.P.

\$7.95

\$22.95

A special issue of Michigan History Magazine devoted to Michigan's Upper Peninsula. An exploration of the Upper Peninsula and the places and people that make it unique. Packed with interesting stories and great photos both current and historical.





Old Reliable: An Illustrated History of the **Quincy Mining Company**

By Larry Lankton and Charles Hyde From its opening in 1846 to its demise over 100 years later, The Quincy Mining Company was one of the Copper Country's most successful and productive mining operations. Photos and maps throughout.

Beyond the Boundaries

\$22.00

By Larry Lankton

Examines everyday life on the mining frontier. A book about men, women, children and families, including their workplaces, homes, stores, churches, schools, hospitals and other aspects of community life.





Michigan's Copper Country: The Keweenaw National Historical \$19.95 VHS, \$21.95 DVD **Park Video**

A video trip to the heritage sites of Keweenaw National Historical Park: Historic Calumet, Quincy Mine Hoist and Underground Mine, Fort Wilkins and Porcupine Mountains state parks, Keweenaw and Houghton County historical museums, Old Victoria, Hanka Homestead, Seaman Mineralogical Museum and Delaware Copper Mine.

Keweenaw National Historical Park Medallion

\$9.95

This limited edition commemorative medallion is made of solid copper with bas relief artwork. It is 2 1/2" in diameter and comes in a clear protective





Shop today at www.irnha.org or by phone: 1-800-678-6925. Don't forget that association members receive a 10% discount!

Keweenaw Heritage Sites



Keweenaw National Historical Park preserves places and stories that mark the rise, domination and decline of the region's copper mining industry. This industry played a key role in the industrialization of America. The National Park Service works with a collection of sites owned and operated by state and local governments, private busi-

nesses and non-profit organizations to tell the larger story of copper mining. Each of these sites allows you to explore the role copper mining played in people's lives here and afar. The Keweenaw Heritage Sites embody stories of hardship, struggle, ingenuity, hope and success.



A.E. Seaman Mineral Museum

Explore the Keweenaw Peninsula's geology and copper story through exhibits and an extensive mineral collection. Location: Michigan Technological University, Fifth Floor of Electrical

4:30 p.m.; Saturday & Sunday - Noon to 5:00 p.m.

4:30 p.m.; Closed Mondays, November through March Fees: Donations accepted

(906) 487-2572

Resource Center, Houghton, Michigan Summer Hours: July to September, Monday to Friday – 9:00 a.m. to Winter Hours: October to June, Monday to Friday – 9:00 a.m. to www.museum.mtu.edu

Calumet Theatre

Built in 1899, this historic opera house offers a variety of theatrical, musical and community events throughout the year. Guided and self-guided tours. Location: 340 Sixth Street, Calumet, Michigan

Open: June 19 to September 29, Daily -11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. Fees: Guided tour, \$6.00 adults, \$2.00 children 12 and under Self-guided tour, \$3.00 adults, \$1.50 ages 3 to 17, under 3 free. (906) 337-2610

Copper Range Historical Museum

Exhibits focus on the Copper Range Mining Company, its workers, and community life. Nearby Painesdale is a well preserved company town. Location: Michigan State Highway 26, South Range, Michigan Open: June 1 to October 7, Tuesday to Saturday – Noon to 3:00 p.m. Also open Mondays in July and August

Fees: Donations accepted

(906) 482-6125 www.pasty.com/crhm



Coppertown Mining Museum

Exhibits provide insights into operations at the copper mining giant, Calumet & Hecla. Housed in the company's pattern shop on Red Jacket Road, the building is a key historic element in the Calumet industrial landscape. Location: 25815 Red Jacket Road, Calumet, Michigan Open: May 22 to October 11, Monday to Saturday – 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 o.m.; Sunday (July & August only) – 12:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Fees: \$3.00 adults, \$1.00 12 to 18 year olds, under 12 free. (906) 337-4354 www.uppermichigan.com/coppertown



Delaware Mine

Fort Wilkins State Park

This privately-owned mine site provides self-guided tours of one of the oldest underground copper mines on the Keweenaw Peninsula. Location: Off U.S. Highway 41, 12 miles south of Copper Harbor Open: July & August, Daily - 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; May, June, September & October, Daily – 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Fees: \$9.50, Age 13 & up, \$5.50, age 6 thru 12, 5 & under free.



www.copperharbor.org/site_files/del_mine.html

Built in 1844, this military fort provided order on the Keweenaw frontier and protected the area's copper resources during the Civil War. Costumed interpreters, restored buildings and museum exhibits explore daily routine in the military service

Location: U.S. Highway 41, Copper Harbor Open: mid-May to mid-October, Daily – 8:00 a.m. to Dusk. Fees: Michigan State Park motor vehicle permit required (906) 289-4215 www.michigan.gov/fortwilkins



Hanka Homestead

Settled by an former copper miner, Hanka Homestead is an example of a Finnish farm. Volunteers provide guided tours. Location: approximately 3 miles west of U.S. Highway 41, off Tower Road

Open: Memorial Day through Labor Day, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday,

Sunday and Holidays – Noon to 4:00 p.m. Fees: Adults \$3, children \$1 (906) 334-2601

Houghton County Historical Museum

The museum features artifacts and photographs spanning over 100 years of mining life. Take a train ride behind a C&H Porter 0-4-0 Steam Engine. Location: 53150 Michigan State Highway 26, Lake Linden, Michigan Open: May 30 to September 30, Monday through Saturday – 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; Sunday – Noon to 4:00 p.m.

Fees: Museum and Train Ride - \$8.00 adults, \$6.00 senior/student \$4.00 kids 5-12, under 5 free. Reduced rates for museum only admission. (906) 296-4121 www.houghtonhistory.org

Keweenaw County Historical Society

The society administers five sites throughout Keweenaw County including the Eagle Harbor Lighthouse, Central Mine & Village, Phoenix Church, Rathbone School and the Bammert Blacksmith Shop. Visitor centers are located at the Eagle Harbor Lighthouse and Central Mine. Location: throughout Keweenaw County, Lighthouse is in Eagle Harbor Open: Mid-June to mid-October; July & August hours – 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Fees: \$4.00 to Lighthouse Museum, Donations accepted at other facilities.

www.keweenawhistory.org



Keweenaw Heritage Center at St. Anne's

This majestic Jacobsville sandstone structure adorned with intricate stained glass windows is situated at the entrance to the Calumet National Historic Landmark District. A special exhibit featuring information on many local churches and their role in the community is on display. Location: 25880 Red Jacket Road, Calumet, Michigan Open: July 1 to August 31, Monday through Friday – 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Fees: Donations accepted www.pasty.com/heritage (906) 337-4579



Laurium Manor Mansion Tours

Thomas Hoatson Jr., owner of the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company, built this 45-room, 13,000 sq.ft. home in 1908 using the finest and rarest building materials available. Self-guided tours and lodging are available. Location: 320 Tamarack Street, Laurium, Michigan

Open: Year round, 7 days a week, self-guided tours, 11:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Tour Fees: \$5.00 for adults, \$3.00 for 17 and under and students (906) 337-2549



This popular park provides access to a stretch of Lake Superior shoreline. The Portage Canal, located at the south end of the park, was dug in the mid-19th century along a Native American portage route to provide shipping passage through the Keweenaw Peninsula. Modern campsites and mini-cabins are available.

Location: 18350 Michigan State Highway 203, Hancock, Michigan Open: April 30 to November 1, Daily – Dawn until 10:00 p.m. Fees: Michigan State Park motor vehicle permit required Reservations: 1-800-447-2757.

(906) 482-0278 www.michigan.gov/mclain

Old Victoria

This early copper mining site provided lodging for miners and preserves several small log houses. Guided tours interpret the rigors and solitude of miners and their families in the 1890s.

Address: 25401 Victoria Dam Road, Rockland, Michigan Open: May 27 to October 8, Daily - 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Fees: Adults \$5.00, Children (ages 5-12) \$2.00, Under 5 free. www.oldvictoriarestoration.org

Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park

Michigan's largest state park contains numerous historic copper mining sites. The 59,020-acre park offers day-hiking, backpacking, camping, canoeing, cabins, kayaking, biking, winter sports and interpretive programs. Location: 15 miles west of Ontonagon, Michigan

Open: Wilderness Visitor Center open mid-May to mid-October, Daily 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Fees: Michigan State Park motor vehicle permit required (906) 885-5275 www.michigan.gov/porkies

Quincy Mine & Hoist

Explore the Quincy Mining Company on a 2 hour tour that includes a walk through buildings, a ride on a cog-wheel tram and a trip into the underground mine. Shorter surface-only tours are also available. Location: 49750 U.S. Highway 41, Hancock, Michigan

Open: April 29 to June 2, Sat. – 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Sun. – 12:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. June 3 to June 23 & August 13 to October 29, Mon. to Sat. – 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Sun. – 12:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. June 24 to August 12, Mon. to Sat. – 9:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.; Sun. – 12:30 to 7:00 p.m. Last tour begins at listed closing time.

Fees: Full tour - \$12.50 adults, \$11.50 seniors & AAA, \$7.50 6-12 year olds, Under 6 free; Surface tour only: \$9.50 adults, \$4.50 6-12 year olds www.quincymine.com (906) 482-3101

U.P. Fire Fighters Memorial Museum

The historic former Red Jacket Fire Station was built of Jacobsville sandstone in 1898. The second floor features displays dedicated to the history of fire fighting in Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Location: 327 Sixth Street, Calumet, Michigan

Open: Schedule not available. Fees: Donations accepted

(906) 337-4579

isit Lake Superior National Parks:

Isle Royale National Apostle Islands

National Lakeshore Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

Grand Portage









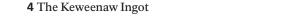












The Importance of Age

This contract from 1886 outlines the agreement to build a house at Caledonia Street in Albion Location. **Keweenaw NHP Archives**

RECENTLY I LOOKED AROUND MY HOUSE AND asked myself—what will happen to my personal papers when I am gone? I have saved a lifetime's worth of journals, letters, and photographs that trace my childhood, relationships, and creative expression. While these bits and pieces of my history are precious to me, what value do they have to anyone else?

There is irony in asking such questions. As a museum curator at Keweenaw National Historical Park, every day my colleagues and I care for artifacts and archives, including collections of personal and family papers. We

organize unmarked photographs, conduct research and make sense of documents that seem nothing but a jumble. Naturalization papers, letters, and rent receipts are tangible evidence of lifetimes of personal struggle and success. We work to safeguard and make these materials available so that researchers can unravel their secrets.

One such collection, the Anderson-Eklund Family Papers, came to us in a small box. It contained a wealth of documents: financial, work, insurance, citizenship records, baptismal and confirmation certificates, correspondence, photographs, and even stereographs. A handwritten builder's contract dated 1886 caught my eye when I first looked through the collection. The letter outlines an agreement to build a house on Caledonia Street in Albion Location for \$375. The balance was to be paid to the builder in monthly installments of \$20 with an interest rate of 6%. Specifications for the home are described in detail, giving us a rare glimpse of what a late 19th century domestic interior would have looked like.

Someone saved this note—perhaps for a legal purpose, but maybe also for the accomplishment that it represented. Regardless, 120 years after it was written, it is valuable for the information it contains. Knowledge common to the 19th century has been transcended to today's researcher.

So, why is it easier for me to grasp the value in the Anderson-Eklund Family Papers but not in my own? The value has to do with the passage of time and our interest in understanding the past. Time creates distance from what was once familiar. The floor plan of a home built in 1886 is interesting because it is unfamiliar, whereas we may consider our own homes in 2006 commonplace. As the Anderson-Eklund home has increased in value over a 120 year period, so too has the builder's contract that documents their hopes and dreams.

The Anderson-Eklund family saved their

keepsakes, but whether they intended to pass them on or accidentally left them behind is a mystery. They were discovered approximately 92 years later in an attic on Rockland Street, less than one mile from their home on Caledonia Street. They may be surprised to learn how important their building contract is to us today for providing us an opportunity to look into the past

through the people who lived it. Family events often provide a sense of how some of the larger stories in history affected real people. Personal and family paper collections such as the Anderson-Eklund's and many others are being preserved in the museum collection at Keweenaw National Historical Park, so that anyone can come delve into history, consider their own paper trails and make connections to their own legacies.

By Abby Sue Fisher, Chief of Museum, Archives & Historical Services at Keweenaw National Historical Park

below left: A family photo taken in front of a house from the Anderson-Eklund papers. It is not known if the house is the one described in the contract.

below right: A researcher studies papers at the **Keweenaw National Historical Park Archives**





Escaping on the Iron Horse

THE SIGNS OF HEAVY INDUSTRY - SMOKESTACKS belching out black clouds, bustling streets and the "thud" of heavy machinery - were obvious to the Copper Country's urban residents of the late 1800s through early 1900s. Their communities and mining locations had little in the way of park or "green space" where residents could escape the trappings of industrial life.

In addition, many peoples' lives were changing in peculiar ways. Immigrants from rural areas, used to fresh air and open spaces went underground to work and lived in dirty, crowded environments. It was not the rising and setting of the sun that measured time now, but rather the tick-tock of the clock. Many longed to escape their urban

Ironically, a machine symbolic of industrial America came to the rescue: the train. Railways delivered Copper Country residents from rapidly growing towns and cities to parks throughout the Keweenaw Peninsula for recreation and relaxation. Several places in particular were attractions for residents.

The Copper Range Railroad's locomotives pulled long lines of passenger cars to Freda Park on the shores of Lake Superior. From 1908 to 1918, visitors could camp, picnic, walk along the beach, drink beer and dance at the park's pavilion. Further north, the Keweenaw Central Railroad offered trips to Crestview Pavilion. Crestview offered many of the same amenities as Freda Park and was a short walk to Lake Superior's shore and Eagle River. The Houghton County Traction Company's interurban railcars offered trips



The locomotive Excelsior of the Copper Range Railroad unloads copper country residents at Freda Beach. Keweenaw NHP Archives, Jack Foster Collection

A group of campers at Freda Park pose for their portrait. Keweenaw NHP Archives, Jack Foster Collection.



to Electric Park. Its pavilion housed dances, concerts and lectures. Located halfway between Hancock and Calumet, it is no surprise that Electric Park was the most visited Copper Country getaway. It attracted almost 62,000 adults and children in 1909 alone.

Unlike its counterparts, White City was reached by ship. People were transported to this amusement park at the eastern entry to Portage Lake where they were offered a mechanical getaway complete with Ferris wheel. These out-of-the-way places were pleasant escapes from the toil of urban life where people could dance, camp or gaze at the northern lights as they sashayed across the night sky.

Times have changed on the Keweenaw Peninsula. The copper mining routine no longer dictates the rhythm of life. Today, instead of fleeing the Copper Country's industrial setting, people come to explore the remnants of the copper industry at Keweenaw National Historical Park and the Keweenaw Heritage Sites. Many visitors to Keweenaw Peninsula look to escape their own urban realities by connecting with those that lived, worked and played here in decades past. Enjoy the sights and sounds of this unique place knowing that you are following in the footsteps of others who sought recreation and renewal.

By Gary Kaunonen, Park Ranger at Keweenaw **National Historical Park**

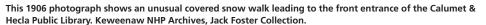
Snow Walks: Adapting to Winter with Ingenuity

EACH AUTUMN, LOCAL RESIDENTS MAKE plans for dealing with the extraordinary amount of snow that falls on the Keweenaw Peninsula. Shoveling and scooping are options for clearing the 200-plus inches that accumulate in a typical winter, but these methods consume a good amount of effort and time. A tried-and-true solution has survived through the years and can still be found in some yards throughout the Keweenaw: an elevated walkway known locally as a snow walk. However, despite its simplicity, this adaptation to the winter climate is becoming a relic of the past.

This adaptation is based on simple physics. If you remember from your high school physics class, the work required to move an object is the product of force and the distance over which it moves. Years ago, local residents considered this principle when searching for ways to reduce the amount of time they spent removing snow from

sidewalks. Recognizing that it is easier to move snow from higher to lower elevations, residents use gravity to do most of the work. The key to their innovative solution was found in a common feature of older homes. The first floors are usually elevated; exposed foundations of mine waste rock or red sandstone lift houses two or three feet above the surrounding grade. Snow walks connect front porches or back entrances to the edge of the street or a detached garage. Instead of hoisting snow up and over to clear a path, snow walk owners simply glide a shovel over the surface of the walk and tip the snow over the edge, thereby letting the accumulated snow cascade to the ground. This is as near to effortless as snow removal gets.

Before the winter season, snow walks are assembled from a homemade kit that can be put together in a matter of hours with nothing more than a screwdriver and a wrench. Most are modestly constructed









left: Harry Bennetts poses on the snow walk he uses to access his house on Calumet Avenue. right: Another example of a wooden snow walk at a house in Calumet, Michigan.

from sawhorses with wooden planks laid on top to form the deck. A hand rail is typically added along one side, with a flight of stairs anchoring the snow walk on the far end. In late spring, the components are easily taken apart and stored in the back of a garage or basement until the snow flies again.

Snow walks were once a common sight in residential neighborhoods throughout the Keweenaw Peninsula, yet today only a few homeowners continue to maintain them. Harry and Marcia Bennetts of Calumet Avenue are among the faithful who stand by the tradition. Every year since they purchased their former Calumet & Hecla company house in 1961, the Bennetts have assembled a 35-foot long snow walk that bridges their front door with the busy avenue. Right after Halloween, the Bennetts get to work installing their ingeniously engineered version, made from metal pipe and standard fittings

to ease the process of assembly. "The snow walk cuts my shoveling time in half," claims Harry, but he also admits that by mid-to-late February when the snowfall surpasses 150 inches, there is enough snow on the ground that he is finally obliged to lift his shovel.

Just as technology brought us the change from quill and ink to pen to typewriter to computer, advances have also come to snow removal. Snowblowers and plows mounted to pickups are more recent methods of clearing walks and driveways, and their rise in popularity has been accompanied by dwindling numbers of snow walks. While modern equipment gets the job done, it does not match the reliability and simplicity of the clever snow walk – a near-perfect adaptation to easing the burden of winter's work.

By John Rosemurgy, Historical Architect at Keweenaw National Historical Park

Keweenaw's Advisory Commission

The Keweenaw National Historical Park's Advisory Commission is chartered to

advise the park and assist it in meeting its mission of preserving and interpreting the nationally significant story of copper mining on the Keweenaw Peninsula. Appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, the commission's seven members are affiliated with governmental, non-profit, academic and preservation organizations and institutions.

Many of the commission's duties are concerned with advising the park, not only on its internal operations through the implementation of its general management plan, but also on its relations with non-park properties and entities. Keweenaw National Historical Park was established as a partnership park, in which the park will work with sites not owned by the National Park Service but that contribute to the preservation and interpretation of the Copper Country's heritage. The commission advises the park on the selection of these heritage sites and the provision of financial and technical assistance to them.



Advisory Commission members Sue Cone and Paul Lehto review a report on park projects.

In addition, the commission can undertake historical, educational or cultural programs to encourage appreciation of the Copper Country's heritage. It can raise funds for these programs, or to assist any of the park's other purposes. The commission is also authorized to develop preservation programs in coordination with state and local governments.

Keweenaw National Historical Park is an unusual park, with most of the land within its boundaries privately owned. Its effectiveness as a park lies in its ability to reach beyond a park's traditional role, and the Advisory Commission is here to assist in that. Just as the history of the copper mining story involves many people, so too does its preservation.

By Kim Hoagland, Chairperson Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission

"Stories that Touch Our Lives"-continued

(continued from page 1)

If asked which national parks commemorate events of national mourning, many would first say a place like the Gettysburg Battle-field or the Arizona Memorial. After reading about some of the tragedies that occurred in the Copper Country, and thinking of modern day accidents, I look at this landscape in a new way. As I walk by buildings like the Osecola Number 13 shaft house, I have to wonder how many men saw for their last time a glimpse of daylight or a star-filled sky before descending into the earth. I understand how for some people, these sites are hallowed ground just as our battlefields and memorials are to the country as a whole.

As you explore the landscapes and sites of Keweenaw National Historical Park, you will have opportunities to reflect on copper mining's role in the history of people's quest for our natural resources. Here, as elsewhere, people risked their lives to provide the raw materials needed to produce goods to fuel our modern lives, whether they mined, drilled, logged, gathered or manufactured those resources. The next time you use a cell phone, take a moment to consider the copper in its circuitry. Where did it come from? Who mined it and in what conditions? Then use these questions as an opportunity

to think about the lives of the people who worked in the Keweenaw's copper mines and the people who continue the pursuit for resources today. Tragic stories of mining accidents are but one way to illustrate both the changes that have occurred since 1895, and how other things have remained the same.

By Dan Johnson, Interpretive Specialist at Keweenaw National Historical Park

In 1898 and today, miners face risks every time they descend underground. Keweenaw NHP Archives.



Interpretive Services



This chart provides an overview of services available at Keweenaw National Historical Park and Keweenaw Heritage Sites for the 2006 summer season. Use the map and heritage site descriptions, found in the center of this newspaper, for contact information and location. Keweenaw National Historical Park Ranger Programs June 24 to August 26 Calumet Walking Tour Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9:30 a.m. Explore the former Calumet & Hecla Copper Mining Company's industrial area and downtown Calumet's historic business district. 2 hours, 1.5 mile, Easy terrain. Accessible with assistance. Meet in front of Park Headquarters on Red Jacket Road. Tour ends at the Calumet Theatre. Calumet Children's Program Fridays at 10:00 a.m. Learning about history can be fun! Children ages 8-12 can join a ranger for a program filled with engaging activities. All children should wear sturdy shoes and bring water to drink. One hour and .5 miles. Meet in front of Park Headquarters on Red Jacket Road in Calumet. Quincy Ruins Walk Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Join a ranger for a guided walk through the surface ruins of the Quincy Copper Mining Company. 1.5 hours, 1 mile, Varied terrain. Not accessible. Meet at the Quincy Mine & Hoist Gift Shop.	Guided Tours / Programs	Guided Tours by Appointment	Self-Guided Tours/Exhibits	Evening Programs	Music and Theater Performances	Staff Available to Assist Visitors	Items for Sale/Gift Shop	Open for Research by Appointment
A. E. Seaman Mineral Museum		•	•			•	•	•
Calumet Theatre			•		•	•	•	
Copper Range Historical Museum			•			•	•	•
Coppertown Mining Museum			•			•	•	•
Delaware Copper Mine	•		•			•	•	
Fort Wilkins State Park			•	•		•	•	
Hanka Homestead			•					
Houghton County Historical Museum Keweenaw County Historical Society		•	•		•	•	•	•
		•	•			•	•	•
Keweenaw Heritage Center at St. Anne's			•			•	•	•
Keweenaw Convention and Visitors Bureau						•	•	
Keweenaw National Historical Park – Calumet Unit			•			•	•	•
Keweenaw National Historical Park – Quincy Unit	•					•		
Laurium Manor Mansion Tours			•			•	•	
McLain State Park	•		•	•		•		
Old Victoria						•		
Porcupine Mountains Wilderness State Park	•		•	•		•	•	
Quincy Mine & Hoist	•	•	•			•	•	
U.P. Firefighters Memorial Museum			•			•		
Services vary by season. Additional programs and services may be offered. Programs may be cancelled due	to							

Keweenaw Heritage Sites: What's in a name?

The places that assist Keweenaw

National Historical Park to interpret the Copper Country's mining history used to be called Cooperating Sites. While you may still see that name during 2006, change is coming. The Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission and the park, in collaboration with existing cooperating sites, agreed to rename these important park partners as Keweenaw Heritage Sites.

The original term refers to the fact that unlike traditional national parks, Keweenaw National Historical Park was established to operate on a partnership premise. Non-federal partners were to assist the park and cooperate in the effort to interpret elements of the copper mining story. However, the term "Cooperating Sites" created confusion in visitor expectations. A 2004 visitor survey undertaken by the University of Idaho on behalf of the National Park Service revealed several misconceptions about the term. Was there a level of participation expected of visitors upon arrival? Was some sort of 'co-op' membership required to visit the sites? With whom were they cooperating, and in what way? Many visitors at first did not realize that there was an affiliation between the park and the cooperating sites. Stakeholders agreed: If a stronger connection could be made between the sites and the park, visitors' understanding and appreciation of the copper mining story could be reinforced.

staffing shortages or adverse weather. Contact information for sites is located in center of the newspaper.

Many alternatives were explored, but the name that rose to the top was "Keweenaw Heritage Sites." The term "heritage" refers to a broad

range of human experiences, as well as the natural processes that created the landscape we see today. Stories, events, traditions, people, landscapes, structures, artifacts and documents all contribute to the heritage of the Keweenaw Peninsula. The park and its partners are here to preserve the heritage of the Copper Country, from prehistoric to historic times.

The history of copper mining on the Keweenaw Peninsula is extensive and rich. It begins over a billion years ago with geologic processes that created the copper deposits, continues through prehistoric mining into the development of deep-shaft hard rock mining, and follows the industry's ultimate decline in the twentieth century. Woven throughout these events are stories of human resourcefulness, creativity, and adaptation in the face of changing circumstances. Individual sites explain different aspects of copper's multi-faceted story. Together, the Keweenaw Heritage Sites provide visitors the opportunity to explore this rich heritage.

As visitors circulate throughout the Keweenaw Peninsula this year, there will be evidence of the name change. By next year, the transition from Cooperating Site to Keweenaw Heritage Site should be complete. It is hoped that instead of confusion, the new label will create opportunities for travelers and locals to discover the many places that work together to preserve the heritage of the Copper Country.

By Tom Baker, Management Assistant at **Keweenaw National Historical Park**

